

Dardis, Angelo Mezza, George Teste and Inella and Termini.

Giuseppe disappeared from near his home on the morning of May 24. His father believed at first he was merely lost, and so made no report to the police. On May 26 he received a letter mailed at Grand Central Station demanding \$2,500, on penalty of having the boy killed, his house blown up, and his family murdered. In a day or two came a second letter mailed in Brooklyn, abusing him for having told the police, and declaring that if the police searched from the Battery to the Harlem River they would be unable to find the boy. It was on:

"In a few days a person will go to see you. If you don't deliver the money to him, a third letter will be sent to you telling you the day and hour we will kill your kid and throw his body in the river."

This was signed with an Italian word equivalent to "Head of the Blackmailers." The rest of the story, as told by the police, is this: Several days ago Santo Casamano, who lives across the street from the Varotta home, stopped the father, Salvatore Varotta, and asked if he had heard anything of the boy.

**FIRST SUSPICIOUS OF NEIGHBORS ACROSS STREET.**  
The father, who knew Casamano, replied that he had not and asked him if he couldn't find out something about him. Casamano replied that the boy was safe, and advised the father not to worry. Varotta was not satisfied this was merely friendly consolation, and told the police. Mrs. Nicoletti, the policeman, about the same time reported that somebody in the house across the street seemed to keep constant watch on the Varotta flat. She decided to talk to Antonio Marino, who lives in the same house with Casamano, and called him over.

He said he didn't know anything about kidnapers in New York, but once knew members of a band at Waterbury, Conn. He was given the impression that Mrs. Nicoletti, who was posing as the boy's mother's cousin, had plenty of money.

Marino came back the next day and told the policeman that maybe he could do something to help, and asked her if she had any money. She told him she had about \$500. He didn't think he could do much with such a small amount. Last Wednesday night, however, a man came to have been Raffaele went to the house four times. When finally the distracted mother consented to see him he is alleged to have told her unless the money was produced very soon the boy would be killed.

The mother wrote a pathetic letter to the blackmailers begging that the life of her little son be spared and offered \$500, which she said was all she could get. He said he would deliver the letter and took it away. A few hours later he returned and said the \$500 would be accepted, and made an appointment for 10 o'clock last night for the delivery of the money.

**PAID THE \$500 IN MARKED BILLS.**

Acting Capt. Flacchetti went to a bank yesterday and got \$500 in marked money. It was taken to the Varotta apartment last night and everybody waited. According to the police, Raffaele came on time. When the money was counted out to him by Varotta, the latter could contain himself no longer and pounced on the man, demanding that the whereabouts of the boy be revealed or he would never get out of the room alive.

Pellagrino, with Mrs. Nicoletti in another room, was a handkerchief from a window as a signal to a man to a house on the other side of the street. He had a telephone connection open with Capt. Flacchetti, who was waiting at his office with eight detectives and an automobile with the engine running at the curb. Flacchetti was too well known in the neighborhood to risk his hanging about there himself. There was only one detective on the street and he really duty was to see where any one coming from the house went.

Flacchetti's car was so quick in answering the signal that Marino and Michonne, who met Raffaele at the door of the tenement, had only gone thirty steps when the detectives swung into the sidewalk beside them, and they were arrested. Casamano was found in a bakery around the corner, where he was waiting for them with Ruggieri, who had run in to warn him of the coming of the detectives.

Two of the alleged members of the band escaped in some mysterious manner not explained by the police. It is believed the detectives did not know of them until the five prisoners were taken to Headquarters and given the third degree. When the detectives found out, they also learned that the missing boy had been confined in a house very near his own all the time.

The father of the boy was taken to Headquarters to question the prisoners, most of whom he has known for several years. The mother's condition had become such from the suspense she was taken from home to a quiet place for the night.

According to the police, all the prisoners except Marino admitted they hoped to get money from Varotta. They say Ruggieri confessed he wrote the blackmailing letters, but declared he did it at the demand of Marino, his stepfather. Marino wouldn't say a word.

All the time the men were being questioned a fast automobile stood in front of Headquarters with engine running, ready to dash away to the hiding place of the boy when it was revealed. It was supposed that one of the prisoners told where he had been kept, and the car raced to the house, but too late.

## TULSA'S MAYOR MAY LOSE HIS JOB AFTER INQUIRY

Attorney General to Present Charges to Grand Jury, It Is Reported.

LOOTERS ARE AT WORK.

State Troops Trying to Save What Little Remains of Negroes' Property.

TULSA, Okla., June 3.—A definite effort will be made by Attorney General Freeling and other State officials to remove Mayor T. D. Evans, it was said today. Charges will be presented against the city authorities when the Special Grand Jury called by District Judge Biddison meets June 8, according to reports.

Reports reaching the citizens' committee here from all over the country stated that money is being gathered in many cities toward the \$500,000 building fund to replace wrecked homes.

Revised estimates now place the total death list, whites and negroes, at thirty killed and about 300 injured. Earlier reports placed the list of dead up to 175. This was due to multiplication of records among Sheriff's deputies, police, the National Guard and other peace agencies.

Looters preying on burned and blood-stained Tulsa have authorities a new problem to cope with today.

Systematic looting in the district razed during two days of race rioting was reported. Even plows have been carried away from the negro district, which was wrecked by a mob.

Troops on duty under a proclamation of martial law will be recalled today unless some untoward incident occurs before that hour.

Gen. Barrett, in charge of the troops, early today began centralizing the property of negroes found in their ruined shacks into one large heap for identification and protection.

Hantings of a secret negro cult was believed by authorities today to have fanned the race feeling. Members of an organization called "Blood Brothers" are said to have been the ones who stormed the jail to release the negro who is alleged to have assaulted a white girl.

Ten negroes, now held in a detention camp, are charged with inciting the riot, Cyrus Avery, member of the committee of seven in control of the city, said today.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—(United Press).—Congressional action looking to a solution of the race question in America will be speeded as a result of the Tulsa race riots, leaders in both Houses declared today. No investigation, such as followed the East St. Louis race riots, which grew out of labor disputes, is expected.

No lasting good would result from an inquiry, it is declared. There are two bills on the question which will be pressed for early action. Sponsors of both believe they will prove effective in preventing race outbreaks, which have taken heavy toll of life and property in the past few years.

The first plan is a bill by Representative Dyer of Missouri. It proceeds under the theory that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution gives the Federal Government authority to protect the negro from lynching. Participants in lynchings would be punished for murder by the Federal Government, under these terms of the bill. It would also penalize counties in which lynchings occur by a fine of \$10,000.

The second plan is to create a commission to study the subject of lynching and make recommendations with a view to bringing about more harmonious relations between whites and negroes. Senators Spencer of Missouri and McCormick of Illinois have introduced measures on this subject, which are now being considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

**TULSA RIOTS DUE TO OIL LAND GREED, ASSERT REFUGEES**

Negro Who Fled to New York Thinks Clash Prearranged by White Land Seekers.

The Tulsa race riots, in which, according to latest reports, thirty persons lost their lives, were engineered by a group of white oil men determined upon wresting from the negroes valuable holdings, according to stories told by five refugees in this city.

Although they were not eyewitnesses to the scenes of rioting, these Tulsa three weeks ago, they told stories which purport to explain for the first time the background of the outbreaks.

The five are Charles Johnson, his wife, Lizzie; Aaron Gaddin, Mrs. Josie Gaddin and Claude Harris. They are in the hands of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

## MEXICO MUST PROTECT THE LIVES OF AMERICANS

No Mere Formula of Words but Real Written Assurances Are Necessary.

U. S. PROPERTY RIGHTS.

Oregon Government Does Not Go Far Enough in That Line to Suit the U. S.

By David Lawrence.

WASHINGTON, June 3. (Copyright, 1921).—Mexico's chances of recognition by the United States Government are not based upon adherence to any specific formula of words but upon written assurances that will cover the whole question of protection for the lives and property of Americans.

Whether there shall be a treaty or a protocol, as has been insisted in some quarters here, or whether the American Government shall accept simply an exchange of diplomatic notes as a basis for recognition, is something that is being worked out in conversations between the two Governments, and the interesting fact is that no hard and fast conditions have been despatched.

President Harding and Secretary Hughes want to do business with President Obregon and his Foreign Secretary, Alberto Pani. Both Mexican officials have shown an understanding of the situation in the United States and what public opinion north of the Rio Grande wants.

Senor Pani, the Foreign Minister, was a member of Carranza's special commission which sought to adjust relations with the United States, first at New London and later at Atlantic City. It is known that the late Secretary Franklin K. Lane held Pani in high esteem and often said that if matters had been left to Pani's discretion and if Carranza had not been so indifferent to Pani's advice Mexican-American relations would long ago have been smoothed out.

The Washington Government is eager to get on a working basis with the Obregon Government, but is not inclined to allow its impatience to destroy its programme of what should be adopted by the Mexican authorities before recognition can be extended. The Mexican theory seems to be that if law and order have been established and foreign Governments think the Mexican Executive and Congress have been legally elected, that is sufficient basis for recognition.

It is the intention of the Harding Administration to get indisputable evidence of the capacity of the Mexican Government to live up to international obligations, and the only way to get such evidence is to ask the Mexican Government itself to furnish it in black and white. Those assurances must, however, be all-comprehensive.

The Mexican authorities have indicated privately their willingness to remove from the Mexican Constitution which would confiscate American properties, but that isn't enough for our Government. A practical programme which will carry confidence with the American Government must be worked out.

There still remains a way, however, to get around the difficulty. It is a matter of doubt whether Article 27 in the Mexican Constitution is itself valid with respect to American rights held prior to the adoption of the Constitution. The Supreme Court of Mexico hasn't passed on that point yet. It could happen that a Supreme Court decision would clear up the whole matter and thus render inoperative the troublesome clause.

among thousands who left panic-stricken immediately afterward. No explanation for the warning was given, the five said, although they appear certain of the motive. Their stories agree upon detail, and are substantially this:

Most of the Oklahoma land was owned originally by Indians and half-breeds. White men and negroes from all parts of the South came to Oklahoma and bought the lands. During the last decade in the Tulsa region white men sought to buy up all and held by negroes. In Tulsa, up to the time of the riots, approximately 500 negroes held oil lands.

With the boom in oil competition between negroes and whites grew bitter. White men from all parts of the country invaded the section and were met by negroes, who obstinately refused to sell the land at any price. In retaliation, the white men refused to employ negro labor, and persecuted the wealthier negroes. Finally the printed ultimatum came. The refugees insist the riots were carefully staged, since they coincided in time with the announcements.

Though geographically of the Southwest, Oklahoma is by every other standard a Western State. For the last twenty years it has been regarded by negroes of the South as a sort of haven.

Instigating the riots were carefully planned, the refugees said, train loads of ammunition had come into town shortly before the announcements. Negroes' homes were searched for arms, and a rule made that no ammunition was to be sold to negroes except by permit.

## "I Had to Live, and Never Got a Chance," Says Youth Who Cracked 50 Safes

First Recollection of Young Prisoner Was Being in a Protectory.

CAUGHT IN BROADWAY.

Frank Harmon, So Disgusted Over Arrest, Won't Eat—Has No Record.

"Oh, what's the difference? I busted into 50 of them. The world owes me a living. I never had a chance and I don't give a damn!"

And then the tears rolled down the face of Frank Harmon, underaged, a bit underfoot, stocky, with a shock of lanky hair, arrested by the police for breaking eight safes in the building at No. 349 Broadway early today.

In the arrest and confession of this boy twenty-two years old, the police have cleared up a series of safe-breaking jobs, below Canal Street on the west side, that has puzzled them for months. There was a vicious side to the safe cracking. If he got nothing he was likely to plug up the wasteland or sink in the place and, turning on the water, leave.

He became a pest because of the thorough manner in which he wrecked safes and merchants took to leaving them open with signs attached: "This safe is unlocked, please do not injure it." Sometimes he wrote a note and left it behind promising to call again. In those notes he wrote "we," although he always worked alone.

With all the world black about him after a line-up at Police Headquarters this morning Harmon talked in a boyish way.

"The first I remember was being in the protectory. I beat it away from there in 1914. I was then fifteen, and went to work in a bookbindery, and since then have worked at anything, running elevators, doing anything. I hung around the Y. M. C. A. for a while, but didn't get anywhere. I saw an ad. in a magazine for a revolver for \$12 and got that from Chicago. I also got skeleton keys the same way through an ad. I think, perhaps, if some one had taken an interest in me I'd been different. Anyway, I wasn't."

"Seven months ago I heard fellows talk about breaking into safes. I figured I could improve on the method and I did. All I carried were three tools, no brass and they all fit in my pocket. I'll show you. I worked hard opening safes and I never got a piece of money in any of them. Luck was against me. They were easy to open. They were like cutting cheese, some of them."

"In a little while I could batter the combination in the inside after punching around it and then I was in. I never entered a place at night. After I had planned a place I'd go around about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and hid somewhere on the top floor. Then I worked down. By morning, as a rule, I was downstairs hiding. When things were open I sneaked out as a rule. Of course sometimes things were different."

Harmon said in the months he had been breaking into safes he had used seven sets of tools. He said he had found it convenient to leave them behind. He admitted turning on the water and said:

"You'll get some after working all night and getting nothing and if I was going to get out I'd turn on the water. I was just sore."

Harmon had been on the top almost to the bottom of the building at No. 349 this morning when Patrolman John Quagliano of the Beach Street station saw a light flash on the second floor. He investigated and found a rear window open leading to an extension. The extension led to a restaurant next door and the policeman, who heard a noise, went over the roof.

He found an entrance had been forced. In the dark and alone in the building he found Harmon. There was just light enough for the pair to see, and Harmon seeing the policeman had the drop on him surrendered.

At the Beach Street Station, Inspector Coughlin took an interest in the boy. He was so different from anything the safe and loft squad had met that he was kept. Then he sent out and bought food for him.

"I don't want to eat. I can't eat," said the boy. "I'm too disgusted to eat."

The food was wrapped up for him when he was sent to Police Headquarters. There they had no record of him. He never had been arrested before. He was later taken to the Tombs Court and held on a charge of burglary. Harmon said he lived in a furnished room at No. 77 East 24th Street.

**TO SEIZE FORD'S PROPERTY.**

Woodward Hotel Co. Moves to Assume \$600,376 Judgment.

The Woodward Hotel Company of New York was granted permission today to levy on any property of the Ford Motor Company in the southern district of New York to the extent of \$600,376. Attorneys for the hotel prepared to levy on the Ford property at Broadway and 54th Street.

## COURT DISMISSES ASSAULT CHARGE AGAINST BELMONT

Wife and Women in Taxicab Party Deny There Had Been Any Drinking.

The charge of assault made against Morgan Belmont, son of August Belmont, by George A. Peterson, a taxi driver, who alleged also that Mr. Belmont and two young women with him were intoxicated during a drive from Smallwood's roadhouse to the Belmont estate at Westbury, L. I., was today dismissed by Justice of the Peace Arthur Jones in the Magistrate's Court of Port Washington. Immediately after the dismissal of the case Mr. Belmont was served with a summons in a civil action by Peterson for \$2,000 damages growing out of the alleged assault.

Among those who testified in Mr. Belmont's behalf was Mrs. Belmont, his wife, who had been one of the party of last Sunday morning, but had left Smallwood's alone shortly before midnight owing to a severe headache. She testified that no one in the party had been drinking and that there was no evidence that drinking was indulged in after she left the inn. The two young women with Mrs. Belmont in the taxicab were Mrs. Grace Allen Peabody of New York and Miss Beth Martin of Lynbrook, house guests of the Belmonts. They testified that not only was there no drinking during the evening but no profane language nor disorder of any kind during the drive.

According to Peterson, the assault upon him occurred at the Belmont home when he asked for \$12 for bringing the party home. Mr. Belmont, he said, gave him \$5 and struck him in the eye.

Miss Martin testified that when they arrived at the Belmont home she and Mrs. Peabody had gone directly to their room overlooking the drive and had seen and heard everything that took place below between Mr. Belmont and Peterson. She was positive that Peterson was not struck by Mr. Belmont.

Peterson admitted on cross-examination that there had been no discussion of the charge for the trip until the Belmont place was reached. There, he said, Mr. Belmont told him that he did not have \$12 with him and one of the young women offered to make good the amount if necessary.

Mrs. Peabody was insistent, despite the objections of Peterson's attorney, Charles P. McCarthy, upon answering a question as to her condition at that time. She testified that she and Miss Martin had been joined at Smallwood's by Mr. and Mrs. Belmont and that they all had ginger ale and some charged water to drink during the drive.

"You never take any other drink," she was asked.

"I have never been intoxicated in my life," she replied.

"You do drink at times, but did not drink on this occasion?"

"I suppose that is true," Mrs. Peabody answered.

Mr. Belmont was the last witness called. After denying the assault upon Peterson, Mr. McCarthy asked him whether he ever took a drink.

"Yes, I do, occasionally," was the reply.

"Frequently," the attorney asked.

"I wouldn't say that," Mr. Belmont returned. "It's hard to get drinks frequently these days."

"Oh, come now, Mr. Belmont," Mr. McCarthy persisted, "you don't have much difficulty."

"Oh, yes I do," the witness insisted.

**4 PER CENT. DROP IN FOOD PRICES**

Month's Report Shows Reduction in Retail Charges in This City.

## HE WON \$270,000 BY RISKING \$2.70 ON DERBY TICKET

Now Jones Seriously Thinks of Plunging on a Two-Seater Car.

LONDON, June 3.—For the investment of fourteen shillings (about \$2.70 at the current rate of exchange), Capt. T. Alban Jones, Assistant Superintendent of the Union Castle Line at Blackwall, gained \$270,000, or about \$276,000. He was the lucky drawer in the famous Calcutta Sweepstakes on the Derby, which was won by Humourist.

It was by mere chance that Jones got the ticket. A city ship broker bought a book of tickets including the winning number.

He sold a few to officials of the Union Castle Line, who passed them around the office, and Jones, who had never made a bet in his life, took one.

When interviewed Jones said he was going to stick to "business as usual," but he thought that he might plunge on a little two-seater car.

## DR. SIMON BARUCH, "REBEL" VETERAN AND SURGEON, DIES

Father of "Barney" Baruch Succumbs to Lung and Heart Trouble at 81.

Dr. Simon Baruch, noted physician President of the American Association for the Promotion of Hygienes and Public Baths, and father of Bernard M. Baruch, financier, died at 11:10 o'clock today at his family residence, No. 51 West 76th Street. Dr. Baruch was eighty-one, and had been a sufferer from lung trouble, which, complicated by heart failure, caused his death.

The doctor passed a very restless night and appeared so much better this morning hopes for his recovery were cherished. Toward noon a change for the worse set in which ended in a coma from which he passed into death. At his bedside were his four sons, Hartwig R. B., the oldest; Bernard M., Dr. Herman B., and S. W. Baruch.

The funeral will take place 10 o'clock Sunday from the West End Synagogue, No. 150 West 83d Street.

Dr. Baruch was a field surgeon with Lee's staff in the Civil War and was twice wounded and twice taken prisoner. He practiced medicine in Camden, N. J., after the war, and while there married Miss Isabel Wolfe, of Winooski. He had been in New York since 1881, and diagnosed the first recorded case of perforating appendicitis successfully operated upon.

Although a most successful general practitioner, two subjects most closely interested Dr. Baruch: public baths and hydrotherapy. He is professor of hydrotherapy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. He has been a prolific writer of articles for the diffusion of the idea of the therapeutic value of water.

He devised an apparatus to assure precision in the practice of hydrotherapy, and his work, "The Uses of Water in Modern Medicine," was the first book in the English language on scientific hydrotherapy. His book, "The Principles and Practice of Hydrotherapy," has been published in London, Paris and Berlin, as well as in this country.

In probably the last newspaper interview he gave, Dr. Baruch, who was noted as a raconteur, told of an unusual situation which existed in Baltimore during the Civil War.

"When I attended the meeting of 'old-timers' of New York recently," he said, "my chair was next to that of Major Putnam. We talked about the war and found that at the same time that the Major was a Federal prisoner in Fort Sumter, I was a rebel prisoner in Fort Mifflin, Baltimore. We were treated very well, and were lighthearted by the many Southern sympathizers of the city. We actually left the prison to attend dances in the city."

"It came about like this: The ladies of the town continually sent us food and delicacies, and when a dance was scheduled they decided we ought to attend. The guard was fixed and we gave him our word to return at the time stated, before his relief. We went to the dance in evening clothes which had been provided, and then returned safely to prison after a pleasant evening."

## FREE!!

For your little girl a beautiful Pollyanna Hair Bow Ribbon if BEFORE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, you mail us the name of a dry goods store that hasn't Pollyanna Ribbons in stock.

(CUT HERE)

Frankenthaler & Frankenthaler, 624 Broadway, New York City.

Dealer's name.....

His address.....

My name.....

My address.....

Date.....

## NOW RICH, WANTS CHILDREN HE GAVE AWAY WHEN POOR

Father, Parted From Girls Twelve Years, Asks Court for Their Return.

After twelve years Constantino Barone is endeavoring to reunite his family. In 1909 poverty forced him to place two of his daughters in charitable institutions. A third he kept with him. In the intervening years fortune has smiled upon Barone. He is now considered wealthy and lives in Shelton, Conn., where he has a shoe repairing business.

The matter came up on writs of habeas corpus directed against Vito Catlanotti and his wife to produce Rosalie, fifteen, and against Francesco Laurenzi and Adelina, his wife, to bring Anna, sixteen, before Justice Tierney.

Molly B. Barone, eighteen, a sister of the two girls, and her father were the petitioners. Only recently the daughter, Molly, learned from a workman that she had two sisters.

She learned the story was true and she then consulted Attorney Frank Hendrick of this city, who, after weeks of searching, finally found Rosalie and Anna. Both the children had been legally adopted by their foster parents.

Hendrick told Justice Tierney that after the death of Barone's wife, Grazziella, in 1909, he was forced to place Anna and Rosalie in the New York Foundling Hospital.

Later the children were placed by the Catholic Home Bureau with the Catlanotti and Laurenzi. Anna is living at No. 247 Ellery Street, Brooklyn. She told Justice Tierney that it was not until ten days ago that she learned that Molly was her sister.

Rosalie is living at No. 601 Oak Tree Place, the Bronx, but the children refused to bring the child to court and Justice Tierney said that he would order their imprisonment if the child was not produced. Hendrick told the court that Molly, when she located Rosalie, had been warned by the Catlanottis that she would be killed if she did not leave Rosalie alone.

Anna testified that her foster parents had treated her well and that she did not want to cause the couple who had taken care of her since she was a baby any sorrow by leaving them.

Justice Tierney denied the application concerning Anna and told the lawyers to try to bring the father and foster parents together so that Anna could meet her sisters. Anna and Molly wept in each other's arms as they left the court room.

**Walves Examination in Dubey's Slaying.**

J. Russell Bregendahl, thirty-five, of No. 708 Quincey Street, Brooklyn, charged with the murder of Edward Dubey, a sign painter, of No. 30 Myrtle Avenue, waived examination today before Magistrate Dale in Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, and was held for the grand jury. According to detectives Cunningham, who made the arrest, Bregendahl jumped on Dubey's body shouting, "He's the devil!"

## PENNY A POUND PROFIT CANDY

## Specials For Friday and Saturday

**ITALIAN STYLE CREAM CHOCOLATES** Pound Box Elsewhere 60c

**ASSORTED BABY CUTS** Pound Box Elsewhere 50c

**MANHATTAN ASSORTED CHOCOLATES** Pound Box Elsewhere 50c

**Week End Combination No. 2**

This combination is made up of individual packages, put up in a large container with handle attached. Contents are as follows: 1 lb. Box Special Assorted Chocolates, 1 lb. Box Chocolate Covered Butter Sticks, 1 lb. Box Lollypops, 1 lb. Box Salted Peanuts, 1 lb. Box Peanut Brittle, 1 lb. Box Chocolate Covered Dates. PACKAGE COMPLETE.

**Milk Chocolate Covered Cara-Mellows** Our regular 79c goods. POUND BOX 69c

**Old Home Package** Decorated Container 65c

**Assorted Milk Chocolates** POUND BOX 89c

**Loft**